

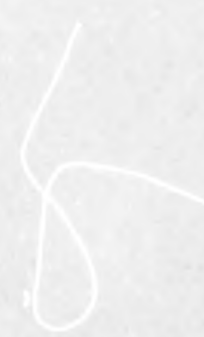
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14 November 1979

East Europe Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1735



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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

REVOLUTIONARY TRADE UNION MOVEMENT 1980 OPERATIONS PLAN

Prague PRACE in Czech 3 Oct 79 Supplement pp 1-8

[Article: "The Revolutionary Trade Union Movement 1980 Operations Plan Approved by the Seventh Plenary Session of the Central Trade Union Council Held on 27 September 1979"]

[Text] The ROH [Revolutionary Trade Union Movement] 1980 operations plan is oriented toward further intensifying the tasks of trade union organizations in implementing the economic and social program approved by the 15th CPCZ Congress. The main goal, in harmony with conclusions of the Ninth All-Trade Union Congress, is to increase the share of trade unions in further developing societal production by means of increased productivity, labor efficiency and quality which represent the decisive preconditions for developing the standard of living and culture of the working people. In the year of the 35th anniversary of the culmination of the Czechoslovak people's national revival fight and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet army, and the origin of the unified ROH, in the final year of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, we are determined by our clear-cut actions to contribute to the fulfillment of the state national economic plan and removal of the contemporary difficulties and shortcomings in production. The many-sided activity of the trade union organs and organizations must be subordinated to this decisive task. Next year the activity of every basic trade union organization will start from the conclusion of the production membership meetings and conferences of the ROH basic organizations and from the 1980 ROH Operations Plan. On the basis of detailed analysis of the concrete situation in the plant where it is active, it will include in its operations plan effective measures for the implementation of which it will orient the year-round efforts of the trade union organs, officials, and all trade union members. It is necessary for every ROH basic organization to fulfill all of the basic functions in a balanced manner and concentrate especially on these tasks:

I

To Project Into All Activity the Great Societywide Responsibility of the ROH

The societywide responsibility of trade unions in 1980 will manifest itself even more expressively by the active participation of ROH organization and members in all political activities and economic efforts. This will require:

1. Concentrating all the power of ROH organs and organizations on implementing the tasks of the national economic plan and on strengthening the trade union organization's ability to act.

Utilizing significant historical anniversaries to develop mass political activity and work initiative; purposefully orienting socialist obligations and competition toward discovering reserves and overcoming weak spots, especially in the preproduction stages; toward further clear-cut growth of labor productivity and efficiency; toward all-round economy, higher evaluation of all means put into production, effectiveness and quality of all work. Consistently requiring from all workers the utilization of work hours, helping to strengthen work discipline and personal responsibility in the fulfillment of work tasks.

2. The ROH membership meetings and conferences will evaluate twice during the year the overall implementation of tasks of the enterprise, plant, and workplace as well as the trade union's share in insuring planned indicators or the basis of which they will more accurately describe the organization's further activity. In the process of evaluation they will conscientiously judge and consistently take action on the workers' comments, especially on reports concerning shortcomings in management, work organization, and continuous flow of production.

II

To Increase the ROH's Share in Implementing the Tasks of the Sixth and Seventh Five-Year Plans

The last year of the Sixth Five-Year Plan requires further improving the quality of mass production work of trade union organs and organizations with the goal of winning the workers and developing their strength, initiative, and creative abilities toward fulfillment of the 1980 operations plan and insuring favorable starting bases for the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

The basic organizations, in cooperation with economic management, will include in the operations plan measures oriented toward fulfillment of the strategic line "For high effectiveness of production and quality in all work." This is a matter of the following tasks in particular:

1. Developing initiative, under the slogan "Every enterprise, plant and workplace will fulfill this year's plan on time, qualitatively, and economically in the necessary structure and assortment for the domestic and foreign markets and investment construction, especially in the branch of fuels and energy and in transportation."

2. With the common effort of workers in the final, supplier, and subsupplier enterprises to achieve an increased share of products of peak level in overall production volume, accelerated innovations, decrease of rejects and re-clamations.

3. To decrease standard consumption in every workplace and to better evaluate electric energy, coal, propellants, metals, and others, especially imported raw and other materials so that decreased material costs will be achieved by at least 0.3 percent compared with the plan and the "Trade Union Billion in Savings" will be achieved on a statewide basis.

4. To substantially increase initiative toward the utilization of new technology and the modernization of workplaces. To speed up realization and expansion of suggestions for improvement and inventions so that the greatest savings per worker will be achieved in the enterprise and thus to fulfill the statewide Inventors and Improvers Account.

In order to achieve these goals, to devote extraordinary attention to correct orientation and control in fulfilling the socialist obligations of individuals and collectives, associated obligations as well as programs to develop improvement and invention activities. To devote great care to the content and fulfillment of collective agreements, preparatory production conferences; increased active participation by the workers in their negotiations; and to control the implementation of submitted suggestions. On a broader basis to utilize public controls oriented toward the fulfillment of tasks which are set up by the operations plan. To support the further expansion of BSP [Socialist Labor Brigade] and KRB [Comprehensive Efficiency Brigade] movements and other innovative forms of work. To take care of maintaining correct relations between the growth of work productivity and wage development; to promote more expressive differentiation of wages and bonuses according to actual work results so that material recourse for bad-quality work will be consistently applied against responsible workers.

III

To Intensify Comprehensive Care for Workers

With regard to extraordinary demands upon our economy in 1980, we are obliged to fulfill even more decisively the trade unions' dual task: to share in development of the national economy, implementation of the plan, growth of production, and to take care of the workers' rights and interests, their work and living conditions. For this purpose it will be necessary to utilize collective agreements, comprehensive programs on care for the workers and means of the cultural and social needs fund.

For the basic organizations this means especially:

1. To further develop voluntary initiative in the action "Trade Union Members to Their Plants and to the Republic" under the slogan: In the 35th anniversary of CSSR liberation by the Soviet army—35 million work brigade hours to improve the people's social and work conditions, to improve order and cleanliness in all workplaces in industry, at construction sites, in transportation and shops.

2. To achieve a further decrease of work injuries, illnesses connected with employment, and the number of risky workplaces. To deal with every infraction of safe working conditions and to draw concrete conclusions from an irresponsible approach. To fully utilize personal safety work means in all plants and to manage them well; to negotiate the necessary measures in plants which produce them and develop initiative to increase their quality and number.

3. In all of the ZO ROH [ROH basic organizations] to carry out a concrete analysis of work and living conditions of working women and youth oriented toward removing ascertained deficiencies; to take care that legal norms be consistently followed in work regimens.

4. In cooperation with the national committees, to intensify the share in implementing election programs. In harmony with adjusted work hours, to work toward further improving the quality of services directly in the plants and in their vicinity. To use initiative in promoting the solution of urgent problems and creating favorable living conditions, and ensuring needs of the workers and their families. In accordance with work regimens, to take care under concrete conditions of purposeful regulation and consistent keeping of work hours in retail businesses and services and systematic improvement in mass transportation.

IV

Purposefully in Mass Political, Ideologically Educational and Cultural Work:

To fully concentrate educational activity on elucidating the key significance of growth in work productivity, production effectiveness and quality in coping with the weighty tasks of the last year in the five-year plan. By all forms and tools of educational influence to create among the members an atmosphere of demands, irreconcilability with deficiencies and unconscientious work; to support in the work collectives conscious effort toward high work and technological discipline and all-round economy; to win every worker for his increased active share in overcoming contemporary production difficulties and in fulfilling the plan of the workshop, plant, and enterprise. Without weakening in the manysided impact and comprehensiveness of educational work to preferentially insure the following tasks:

1. In a well-thought-out manner, to develop economic promotion with the goal of getting all the working people to realize the importance of fulfilling the plan's decisive qualitative indicators in connection with further development of the national economy and standard of living, and to learn the ways to their optimal fulfillment. Toward this purpose, to subordinate visual and personal propaganda work, training in trade union sectors and socialist work schools; and to intensify mass political work in the collectives. In accordance with conclusions of the Seventh URO [Central Council of Trade Unions] plenary session, to devote special attention in political-organizational and educational work to apprentices and working youth. In cooperation with the SSM [Union of Socialist Youth] organizations, to work comprehensively toward increasing work and political activity and satisfying the rightful interests of the young generation in plants.

2. For workers in the workplaces and important production centers which are decisive for decreasing material and energy needs as well as for high quality of the final product, to prepare together with plant management and the branch of the CSVTS [Czechoslovak Scientific and Technological Society] short-term courses with regard to the possibilities and methods of achieving savings. To include them in the collective agreement as a binding form of final training and increasing qualifications for interested workers.

3. To strengthen the special preparation of sectional organizers and ROH plant committee officials. Especially to see to it that the chairmen of the following commissions graduate from the training courses as soon as possible: mass production, investors and improvers movement, wage, and care for workers.

4. To insure the share of the trade union organization in preparing for the 1980 Czechoslovak Spartakiad according to URO directives and to use the Spartakiad and the 22nd summer Olympic Games in Moscow for expanding the participation of workers in active gymnastics and sports activity.

V

To Further Increase the Level and Effectiveness of the Political-Organizational Work of ZO ROH

The demanding tasks of the upcoming period require from the ROH basic organizations that they substantially raise the level of political-organizational work and develop the democratic nature of the intratrade union life as a decisive condition for great activity by all the members.

By consistently implementing resolutions of the fourth URO plenary session to strive for the removal of causes which lead to formalism; in this way to create conditions for systematically developing the work of plant committees and intensifying their responsibility for development of ZO ROH activity. To make implementation and control of fulfillment of tasks arising from resolutions of the annual membership meetings the subject of constant attention and care by ZV ROH [ROH plant committees].

To orient attention especially toward:

1. Elaborating conclusions of the Seventh URO plenary session into conditions of the ZO ROH and approval of the ZO ROH operations plan which will contain concrete controllable tasks for further activity of ROH plant committees, workshop committees, and trade union sectors.

2. Improving the work quality of sector organizers and developing the many-sided activity of trade union sectors in which members will increasingly assert their opinions and influence in solving the basic problems of life and work of the ROH organization as well as the workplace.

3. More clear-cut tie-in of the program and negotiations of membership meetings with the tasks and concrete development, situation and problems of

the workplace under the jurisdiction of the ROH plant and workshop committees. At these meetings to deal also with specific needs of the members, to strive that they fulfill the tasks of the highest organ of the ROH basic or workshop organization.

4. Planned development and improvement of the work of the officials' working conference and its systematic political and specialized education. To speedily insure that officials who have not yet been trained be included in the pertinent courses.

5. In the plant committees, and workshop committees and ZO ROH audit commissions to constantly follow purposeful and correct management of financial means of trade union property in the interest of the members and the development of trade union work.

To increase the responsibility of each official for the management of trade union means.

VI

To Fulfill the Task of the ROH in Intensifying Proletarian and Socialist Internationalism and International Solidarity

The ROH's fundamental task in international activity continues to be to further intensify and purposefully develop effective cooperation with the trade unions of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries; to actively participate in the activity of the WFTU; and strengthen cooperation with trade unions of different orientation in the interest of maintaining world peace, disarmament, peaceful cooperation among the nations, and securing the class interests of the working people.

The basic organizations will direct their special attention to:

1. The study of well-tested experiences of the trade unions in the fraternal socialist countries, in fulfilling the economic functions of the trade unions and their broader application in our workplaces.
2. By qualitative and timely fulfillment of orders to the socialist countries to help develop socialist cooperation and integration. By quality products to promote in the world markets the abilities and talents of our working people and the socialist system.
3. By spreading the sale of solidarity labels and by organizing other actions of the collectives and individuals for the benefit of the ROH's solidarity fund, to contribute to intensified solidarity with revolutionary and progressive trade unions, with anti-imperialistic and democratic powers of the developing countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and with the fight of the working class in the capitalist countries.

4. In connection with the 35th anniversary of the WFTU's origin, to popularize by means of promotion, objectively and in person, the policy and goals of the WFTU and the active share of the ROH in its activity, at meetings of trade union sectors and at 10-minute meetings.

Procedure in Elaboration of the Level, and Control of Fulfillment of the ROH 1980 Operations Plan and of the Collective Agreements in 1980

I

Procedure for Elaborating the Operations Plans and Collective Agreements of the Basic Organizations in 1980

The ROH operations plan, approved by the URO plenary session, is binding for all trade union organs. Higher trade union organs in their political-organizational measures will explicitly determine the ROH basic organizations to which they will give aid in the preparation of their 1980 operations plans and collective agreements.

ROH Plant Committees

will elaborate, with the participation of officials' working meeting, a draft of operations plans; and, concurrently in cooperation with economic management, the draft of a collective agreement; it will then submit them for consideration and comment to the trade union sectors. They will elaborate into the operations plan branch tasks and tasks which follow for them from the political, economic and social development of the particular place in the okres. They will submit the draft of the ZO ROH operations plan to the membership meeting the conference, for approval by the end of 1979, and the draft of collective agreements by 15 February 1980 at the latest.

The Central, Czech, and Slovak Committees of the Trade Unions

in agreement with the federal or republics' ministries will in due time set up tasks which should be included in the collective agreements and will set up tasks for other trade union organs in setting up and controlling fulfillment. In selected plants they will give the ROH plant committees skilled aid in setting up drafts of ZO ROH operations plans and collective agreements by members and political workers of the trade union organs.

The Czech and Slovak Trade Union Councils

will coordinate the procedure of the republic's and the kraj's trade union organs in organizing aid for the ROH plant committees in elaborating the ZO ROH operations plan and collective agreements.

Kraj Trade Union Councils, POR [Prague Trade Union Council] and BOR [Bratislava Trade Union Council]

will coordinate the activities of the KVOS [Kraj Trade Union Committee] and OOR [Okres Trade Union Council] in assisting the ROH plant committees to prepare and set up ZO ROH operations plans and collective agreements;

they will guide the OOR and KVOS so that tasks arising from political, economic and social development of the kraj will be included in the ZO ROH operations plans and collective agreements.

Okres Trade Union Councils

will insure that the ROH plant committees will materially include in the ZO ROH operations plan tasks arising for their activity from political, economic, social needs of development in the place and okres. They will insure consultation concerning the ZO ROH operations plan drafts primarily in decisive and other selected ROH plant committees in the okres.

II

Evaluating the Level of the ZO ROH Operations Plans

Central Trade Union Committees

in cooperation with the CVOS [Czech Trade Union Committee] and the SVOZ [Slovak Trade Union Committee] will evaluate the results of its aid in the selected ROH plant committees in setting up drafts of collective agreements; it will evaluate their level and transmit the information to URO by 15 April 1980.

The Czech Trade Union Council and the Slovak Trade Union Council

will evaluate on the basis of their knowledge and reports of the CVOS, SVOZ and KOR [Kraj Trade Union Council] the level of the ZO ROH operations plans and collective agreements and will transmit the information to URO by 15 April 1980.

Kraj Trade Union Councils, Prague and Bratislava Trade Union Councils

will evaluate on the basis of their own knowledge and OOR reports the level of the ZO ROH operations plan and will transmit the information to the COR [Czech Trade Union Council] and the SOR [Slovak Trade Union Council] by 30 March 1980.

Kraj Trade Union Committees

will evaluate the results of their own assistance to ROH plant committees in preparing collective agreements, will evaluate their level and transmit the information to CVOS--SVOZ and KOR by 15 March 1980.

Okres Trade Union Councils

will evaluate the results of their share in preparing the ZO ROH operations plans and their level, and will transmit the information to KOR (POR, BOR) by 15 March 1980.

Central Trade Union

will evaluate the experience gained from the preparation and level of the operations plans, collective agreements, on the basis of evaluation by the UVOS [Central Trade Union Committee], COR and SOR, and its own knowledge by 30 April 1980.

III

Fulfillment Control of ROH Operations Plans and Collective Agreements in 1980

ROH Plant Committees

together with the semiannual evaluation of collective agreements will control fulfillment of the ZO ROH operations plans at the membership meeting or conference of the basic organization by 15 August 1980.

Okres Trade Union Councils

will control annually the year-round routine fulfillment of ZO ROH operations plans in selected organizations;

will evaluate semiannually and annually fulfillment of operations plans in ROH basic organizations.

Kraj Trade Union Councils, POR BOR

will evaluate semiannually and annually the fulfillment of ZO ROH operations plans in selected ROH basic organizations within the framework of the kraj;

in at least one okres and kraj trade union committee which are territorially managed by the branch they will comprehensively evaluate the effectiveness of assistance rendered by OOR and KVOS to ROH plant committees in elaborating ZO ROH operations plans and their level.

Czech and Slovak Trade Union Councils

will evaluate fulfillment of ZO ROH operations plans and collective agreements in selected CVOS and SVOZ and in the krajs.

Central Trade Union Committees

will evaluate the share of the CVOS and SVOZ in setting up collective agreements of plants in the Czech and Slovak Socialist Republics.

The Central Trade Union Council

will discuss the fulfillment of ZO ROH operations plans and collective agreements in one basic ROH organization of the Farm Workers Trade Union, Metallurgical Workers Trade Union with orientation toward heavy engineering which

insure the "A" program, and the Local Economy Workers Trade Union. It will further evaluate fulfillment of the ZO ROH operations plan in the South Moravia Kraj and fulfillment of the ZO ROH collective agreements within the jurisdiction of the Commerce Workers UVOS.

11360

CSO: 2400

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IS GREATEST IN SLOVAKIA

Zurich NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG in German 12 Oct 79 p 5

[Report by correspondent R. St.: Catholic Church in Straits in Slovakia--Liability of the Past"]

[Text] Bratislava, early October--If one asks a cleric in traditionally Catholic Slovakia what he thinks of Pope John Paul II's trip to Poland, the answers are not really concrete ones. They are limited to certainly honest admiration for the Polish people and a declaration of loyalty to the Holy Father. No one wants to say anything about the effect the visit might have on the situation of the church in his own country, one way or another, the situation in Poland simply being quite different...

A Call for Steadfastness

There is little evidence here of the kind of self-confidence displayed by Polish Catholics in June. In the towns the church gives the impression of being as turned inward and careworn as the faces of the old women who gather in the houses of worship for vespers. In the north of the country, from where priests and faithful were able to cross the Tatra and personally witness John Paul II's triumphal journey through his homeland, the picture might be slightly different.

This summer the pope called on the Slovak bishops to show greater steadfastness toward the state. In a meeting with high representatives of the Slovak clergy, he pointed to the danger of a gap between the faithful and their bishops if the church did not display greater self-confidence vis-a-vis the state. An unintentional and accidental echo to the papal admonition was sounded by a 60-year-old man in Nitra whom I asked to show me the way to the bishop. "What they call bishop these days lives up there," he said, pointing out the way to the castle which used to rule over the onetime town of the Hungarian successors to the throne. But things are not so simple as to allow one to take this criticism against the attitude of the church as par for the course.

Less Freedom Than in Hungary and in Bohemia

The Catholic Church in Slovakia is in a far worse position than the church in Hungary, or in the Czech part of Czechoslovakia for that matter. A comparison with Poland is ruled out automatically. In Bohemia and Moravia, Catholics may hold processions and conduct church services outside a church; in Slovakia they are prohibited from doing so. Pilgrimages such as are made by the Poles to Czestochova or Piekary every year are quite out of the question here. If a child is to be sent to have religious instruction, this requires the written consent of both parents. Officially, attending religious instruction, or also church service, is not connected with any discrimination, but teachers, superiors and low-level party officials exercise constant pressure and threaten reprisals. Even if they cannot put these threats into practice, they create a climate of intimidation. Applications for religious instruction have gone down in the towns, but not the number of those who will not be deterred from their faith.

High representatives of the clergy consider other restrictions to be even more serious. Books of religious content may not be printed, and the Catholic weekly is subject to the strictest party control. For instance, in contrast to Poland, the censorship does not eliminate from articles those passages in which a Catholic writer goes too far in his criticism of socialist practice, but whole theoretical theological dissertations simply disappear in the censor's desk drawer without even their receipt being acknowledged. The state decides how many candidates are admitted to the seminary for priests and, in doing so, takes proper demeanor by the clergy into account. The number of persons wanting to become priests is far greater than the number of those admitted. On the other hand, the fact that communist functionaries take down the license numbers of the cars of persons attending mass in the parking areas outside the churches is regarded as a futile maneuver. Actually the only ones that have anything to fear from being identified as persons attending mass are party members. If a communist wonders whether he ought not to do something to save his soul after all, he preferably attends mass somewhere where his car cannot be identified. The material living conditions of clerics are not cause for complaint. They are paid by the state, receiving about half of the average wage. While the church may not level any taxes, donations of the faithful supply what is needed to add up to a living wage. A great many pastors now have a car.

Feelings of Guilt

If the Catholic Church in Slovakia to some extent is worse off than the church in Bohemia and Slovakia, this has to do with its attitude during World War II. Like the Polish and the Croatian Catholic Church, the Slovak church in some respect was the guardian of national tradition, but in the 1930's developments quickly led to clericalism, which also placed its stamp on the Slovak national state founded by the priest Tiso in 1939. The Third Reich's position of a protective power, which President Tiso accepted under the

pressure of circumstances, today is charged to the church as a cardinal sin. Wherever it dares approach the state with demands, it has to figure on being reproached for wanting to reintroduce political Catholicism. Its attitude today to a large degree is dictated by feelings of guilt from that time, with party officials having no difficulty in pointing again and again to the social injustices of "clerical fascism."

Priests of Peace Almost Throughout

In this precarious situation the Slovak clergy considers it appropriate to profess its loyalty to the state. Up to the bishops, the priests in southern Slovakia are almost all members of the so-called peace movement. They forgo a priori a confrontation with the party and its social ideas, with praise for the social progress of the population in the course of the past 30 years being heard quite frequently. The Catholic clergy is afraid that if greater stress is put on the differences between atheistic materialism and Christianity the situation of the church might deteriorate even further. This was shown by the arrests of priests in recent weeks. Finally, they say, in Albania religion was officially banned altogether. It also depends on the loyalty of the clerics as to whether they get theological literature at least for their own use.

Highly placed representatives of the church also cite in their favor the fact that, whereas the Catholic Church no longer can take in as broad masses of the population as before, the religious conviction of the individual has deepened. No one wants to discuss the number of the faithful. It is sure to be lower than the number of baptisms, which continues to be very high. There is no intention to blow up the conducting of religious instruction in the schools into a sizable problem. Since it used to be primarily up to the parents to see to the children's religious education, today too the main effort is directed toward showing parents how they can pass the faith on to the next generation.

It is difficult to say to what extent this defensive course is accepted or at least understood by the faithful. Young priests, particularly in northern Slovakia, evidently are more ready for confrontation. In that part of the country the gatherings of the priests of peace are attended by only about half the clerics. The bishops, however, deny there is any significant Slovak underground church, which the pope believes exists. In their view, the Slovak population, which is well off materially, cannot be expected to engage in heroism.

Protestants in a Better Position

The Lutheran Church and the Reformed Church represented in eastern Slovakia are in a somewhat better position. They are free of the charge of collaboration with Hitler Germany, with many Protestants having participated in the Slovak national uprising as members of the democratic party. Even before, in contrast to the Catholics, they held on to the idea of union with the

Czechs. Moreover, like everywhere else, the Protestant churches are not subordinated to a higher organization outside the country. In this country marked by the Counterreformation, a little more than 10 percent of the population belonged to the Lutheran and Reformed churches before the war. This proportion is still valid today. The indifference toward religious questions, however, has grown. Thus in the environs of Zvolen, the seat of the Protestant bishop, occasionally one has to forgo religious instruction because of an insufficient number of applications at the individual village schools. The number of candidates for confirmation in this bishop's town is about 15. Between 80 and 100 children a year receive Protestant baptisms. The number of church funerals is a little higher. Here, too, the depth of faith of the individuals appears to be in inverse ratio to their number. In any case, during Advent and Lent church services are also held twice on weekdays. Protestants complain little about professional discrimination. A pastor reports that his son was admitted to university study without any difficulty despite the fact that he never denied his religious attitude. Nor are Protestants denied promotions. Professing Christians, however, are not considered for posts in the arts faculties of colleges. It is typical of the relationship between the state and the churches in Slovakia that government overall supervision of religious affairs (and thus of the Catholic Church) in the Ministry of culture in Bratislava is in the hands of a Protestant.

8790

CSO: 2300

NEW RULES FOR IDENTIFICATION PAPERS ANNOUNCED

Prague SIGNAL in Czech No 35, 1979 p 15

[Article: "What Do You Know About ID Papers?"]

[Text] On 1 April 1979 decree No 135/1978 of SBIRKA, which gives details of the regulation on identification booklets, came into effect. In view of the fact that many citizens, according to the experiences of Public Security, are not familiar with the regulations governing ID papers and sometimes find themselves in unpleasant situations, we want to acquaint our readers gradually with the new decree as well as some of the provisions of law No 75/1957 of SBIRKA on identification papers.

According to the law on ID papers every CSSR citizen who has reached the age of 15 years and resides in the territory of the CSSR is obliged to have an ID booklet. The issuance of ID papers must be applied for in time at the appropriate okres (in Prague district) administration of the National Security Corps [SNB] in accordance with one's place of permanent residence. If circumstances warrant it, a citizen may apply for his ID papers even where he is residing temporarily.

To obtain an ID booklet a citizen must submit these documents:

- a) Birth certificate (birth and baptismal certificate, extract from birth register),
- b) Evidence of personal status, for instance, marriage certificate, court decree (verdict) of divorce or declaration of annulment of marriage, death certificate of spouse; (court ruling certifying death of spouse); the court decree (verdict) must always indicate the effective date,
- c) Current ID papers or proof of surrender, loss or theft of ID papers, or evidence proving issuance of ID papers; these documents as well as those listed under letter b) are not required for issuance of initial ID papers to citizens who reached the age of 15 years,
- d) Two sharp, unretouched, untinted black and white photographs, 5.5 x 6.5 cm in size with a white lower edge 1.5 cm wide, portraying the citizen in

three-quarter profile wearing civilian clothes and without any head covering (head size approximately 3 cm) and without dark glasses, the paper surface smooth and mat,

e) Evidence of date of birth insofar as this date is not contained in one of the above documents.

Males over 19 years of age are obliged to submit for inspection their service records, recruit card or certificate of unfitness for active military service.

Regular-army soldiers who, upon termination of military service, apply for issuance of ID papers must present identity cards from the general, officer or warrant officer of the Czechoslovak Peoples Army for inspection and copying of necessary information; at the same time they must submit evidence indicating termination of military service of the regular-army soldier and two photographs as indicated in paragraph 1, letter d). If these regular-army soldiers do not have the required identity cards they must submit documentation listed under letters a), b) and c).

At the request of the okres administration of the SNB a citizen must submit proof of Czechoslovak citizenship if there should arise any doubt of his citizenship.

A citizen who requests that his ID papers contain information about his professional training or data about his children (adopted children) under 15 years of age, must submit appropriate evidence (certificate or diploma, child's birth certificate).

A citizen who is unable to submit his current ID papers even though they had been issued must submit proof of the beginning or termination of his employment (vocational training) or membership in a production cooperative or unified agricultural cooperative, including all organizations with which he was associated in a working (vocational) or member capacity or in a production cooperative or unified agricultural cooperative within the last 12 months; this proof must not be over 7 days old. A citizen who is not working (in vocational training) or a member of a production cooperative or a unified agricultural cooperative although he is studying, is in a household, on pension or pursuing a private calling or other activity must submit evidence confirming this fact (for example, confirmation from the particular national committee, school, artistic union and such).

In case there is a change in the citizen's first name, surname or birth data (which is listed on the first page) or some other circumstance requiring the issuance of a new ID booklet, the citizen will submit evidence of this change.

Documents for issuance of ID papers must be submitted in proper form, in the original or authorized duplicate (authorized photocopy). In the case of foreign language documents the citizen is responsible for submitting an authorized translation into Czech or Slovak at the request of the okres SNB administration.

Instead of a registry document issued by the agency of a foreign country, a citizen must submit an extract from the special register maintained by the National Committee of the City of Brno (decree FMV No 22/1977 of SBIRKA). A Czechoslovak citizen who must obtain the record of an event permanently registered abroad (birth, marriage, death) for the special register maintained by the National Committee of the City of Brno and obtain a certificate of Czechoslovak registry will request this record from the national committee authorized to maintain the register at the place of his permanent residence. The registrar will, with the Czechoslovak citizen, make out the record which, together with relevant documents, he will personally send to the National Committee of the City of Brno for recording in the special register and for issuance of a certificate of Czechoslovak registry.

One of the documents which must be attached to the record is also the foreign registry document (that is, birth, marriage or death certificate), inherently a public document, officially translated into Czech or Slovak.

Translations of documents of foreign registry are authorized to be made by officially designated translators, a listing of which is available in every okres court. Every citizen must provide this translation himself at his own expense.

The citizen must personally take over his newly issued ID booklet and personally sign it. After obtaining his ID booklet the citizen must submit it to:

- a) Any organization for recording the start and termination of his employment (vocational training) or membership in a production cooperative or unified agricultural cooperative insofar as the citizen is so engaged (CSSR government ordinance No 54/1975 of SBIRKA, which applies to the law on labor);
- b) The okres national health institute for recording any inoculation, reinoculation against tetanus or verification of such a record, insofar as he had such inoculations.

The basic information recorded in the ID booklet--first name, surname, personal status and residence as well as facts on employment--must always be kept up to date. Therefore it is necessary:

- a) In case of a change in surname, first name or birth data (if this data is entered on the first page of the booklet) to apply within 15 days for issuance of a new ID booklet at the okres SNB administration;
- b) In case of a change in personal status (marriage, divorce, annulment of marriage, widowhood)--insofar as there was no change in surname or first name--to submit the booklet, together with appropriate documents, to the registrar for recording of the changes no later than 15 days thereafter;
- c) To present the identity booklet to the registration office whenever reporting facts of residency for recording.

Here it is necessary to note that the citizen must present his ID booklet to the appropriate registration office even when there is a change in descriptive or identification number, when his street name is changed or the street is named later (for instance, housing developments are originally designated only by blocks and street names are assigned later). Here, too, it is the responsibility of the citizen to apply to the registration office according to the place of his permanent residence and request the recording of appropriate changes.

A citizen will report a change in his permanent residence no later than within 3 days of taking up residence and will report termination of permanent residence within 3 days prior to terminating residence. He must report no later than within 3 days the beginning and anticipated length of any temporary residence which lasts more than 30 days. In these cases, too, the appropriate registration office will record the changes in the ID booklet.

To change or correct the birth data entered in column 17 of the ID booklet the citizen must present his ID booklet within 15 days to:

- a) The okres division of the Czech or Slovak Office of statistics or other regional statistical agency of the republic performing its functions, if the citizen was born 1 January 1969 or later within the CSSR;
- b) The municipal division of the Czech Office of Statistics in the city of Brno if he was born abroad 1 January 1969 or later;
- c) To the department of social affairs and health of the okres (municipal, district) national committee in all other cases.

After issuance of the ID papers a citizen may request, upon presentation of appropriate documents, the registrar to record any facts of birth, adoption or death of children under the age of 15; at the okres SNB administration he can request the recording of other data and their changes (for instance, recording an academic title, graduation, a scientific degree, etc).

In no case may a citizen himself make any kind of entries, changes or corrections in his ID booklet. In case it is impossible to enter new data or data on changes because the appropriate recording column is completely filled, the citizen must apply to the okres SNB administration for issuance of a new ID booklet (article 9 of FMV decree No 135/1978 of SBIRKA).

Every ID booklet holder must be aware that his ID booklet must not be taken abroad--with the exception of those cases where it forms part of his travel papers.

If it is necessary to send the ID booklet by mail it must be handled as an insured letter or package valued at over Kcs 1001.00 (stipulation of article 12, para 2 of FMV decree No 135/1978 of SBIRKA).

If the ID booklet is lost, stolen or destroyed the citizen must report the case immediately at the place where it occurred. If this is impossible for valid reasons he will report the loss, theft or destruction of his ID booklet at the place of his residence. The ID papers of a deceased person must be handed over to the okres SNB administration or to the registrar by the person who last cared for the deceased or arranged his funeral.

The ID papers of a citizen who, by order of the court is declared legally incompetent, must be handed over to the okres SNB administration by his guardian or legal representative.

Citizens who are entering active military duty must hand over their ID papers to the nearest SNB unit. This obligation, however, may also be performed for them by an appropriate organ of military administration. After completion of basic military service and transfer to the reserve, the appropriate okres SNB administration will return their ID papers to these persons.

It is to the interest of all ID booklet holders to observe all of the provisions of law No 75/1957 of SBIRKA on ID papers, as well as PMV decree No 135/1978 of SBIRKA which gives more detailed rules about ID papers. The obligation of ID booklet holders are contained on the last two pages of the ID booklet and citizens should familiarize themselves with them immediately on receipt of their ID booklet. This would avoid various misunderstandings or possible prosecution which threatens everyone who violates provisions of the law or decree on ID papers. Various misunderstandings occur also when citizens request new ID papers quickly, often they cannot present the proper documents but they need a valid booklet to apply for issuance of a passport or to apply for a loan, etc. Therefore one should maintain the evidentiary value of his ID booklet and apply in time for extension of the validity of the ID booklet or for its exchange.

In conclusion we want to point out that the ID booklet must not be taken away upon entry into office or enterprise buildings and must not be accepted as a pledge. It is important to protect the ID booklet and not let it be misused in any way through carelessness, irregular conduct or indolence.

[Photo: Front Cover of Identification Papers]

8491

CSO: 2400

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

EFFECTIVENESS OF NEW LABOR CODE EVALUATED

Potsdam-Babelsberg STAAT UND RECHT in German Vol 28 No 9, Sep 79 signed to press 31 Jul 79 pp 835-842

[Article by Prof Dr Frithjof Kunz, GDR Academy of Political Science and Jurisprudence, and Prof Dr Wera Thiel, Jurisprudence Department, Humboldt University, East Berlin: "Current Tasks in the Implementation of the New Labor Code and Conclusions for Labor Legislation." For related information see JPRS 70616, 9 February 1978, No 1502 of this series, pp 50-56 (East Berlin NEUE JUSTIZ article on role of courts related to labor code) and pp 57-92 (Cologne DEUTSCHLAND-ARCHIV article consisting of West German analysis of GDR labor code)]

[Text] The state and economic management organs, the trade unions, and the industrial and labor collectives have been engaged successfully in practically applying the higher criteria for the work of the enterprises, managers and all working people, as contained in the norms of the new AGB (labor code), implementing them by combining plan fulfillment with the strengthening of legality. After the new AGB has been in effect for a year and a half, it may be stated that it has stood up well in practice as the foundation and centerpiece of all standard rulings in labor law. "Its application promotes enterprise collective initiatives in socialist competition, especially in the innovator movement, toward the fulfillment and targeted overfulfillment of the state plan tasks and, connected with it, the further improvement of the working people's working and living conditions."¹

The new AGB conforms to the possibilities and needs for developing the workers' and employees' labor relations and the social relations inseparably connected with them under the prevailing conditions of the continued shaping of the developed socialist society. The work with the code and the labor law provisions based on it must help implementing them in ever better quality and efficiency through the implementation of the unity of economic and social policy even under the changing economic and political factors.

Not only in practical terms but also for labor legislation, important tasks arise from that. As the scientists have helped prepare the AGB draft and took part, and are taking part, in its popularization and in the law propaganda in the field of the new labor law, they must now also deepen their

basic theoretical knowledge in labor law, particularly by creatively extending the scientific work that has flown into the AGB, in order to be able to cope with the growing demands for the present and future.

Almost all legislative areas are at present engaged in determining the specific tasks, thrust and efficacy of socialist law and its branches and in more accurately exploring its possibilities and limits within the framework of all state management mechanisms throughout the period of the continued shaping of the developed socialist society.² An analysis of the development of public relations, multilayered as they are in part, must result in new insights into how and by which suitable forms socialist law can bring an influence to bear on their organization and regulation, their protection and continued development. As this applies to all political science and jurisprudence, so it also does, fully, to labor legislation. Proceeding from the nature of public relations which are the subject matter of socialist labor law,³ the question must be answered how labor law can and must be effective in the present and future to meet its specific function in the implementation of the goals the socialist society has posed for its further development.⁴ As Erich Honecker has emphasized that "the strengthening of our country's economic efficiency is the central question" on which "the advances in all domains of life" would depend,⁵ it also involves the application of labor law and more of a use of the potentials it has toward promoting efficiency, the labor law incentives for a committed dedication of each to improving our material performance.

Prerequisite to that is that labor law, in legislation and in its legal practice, is governed by the inseparable unity between the rationality and efficiency of labor, insuring a high degree of social safety in the labor process, the development of socialist democracy, the consolidation of scientific labor organization and the strengthening of socialist labor discipline as well as by collective and personality development. In this we must see at the same time the uniform requirement and thrust of all labor law.

As the basis for labor law, the AGB is consistently aimed at those goals. That can be grasped not only by the structure and principles of the AGB but also from the substance of its provisions. The new AGB provides law with further possibilities for contributing to the elevation of the people's material and intellectual-cultural standard of living. Labor law may thus affect, partly directly but also indirectly, a great number of the factors in the intensification of labor, while variously intertwined with other state and social management tools and mechanisms.⁶ These possibilities range from securing and furthering qualitatively and quantitatively expanded reproduction of our labor resources by means of labor law, which in a special way illuminates its relevance to economic growth, to the labor legislative insights into legally developed principles, premises and special management and organizational forms of the industrial labor process. At that goal are also oriented the expanded scope and the new quality of the regulations for individual labor relations and the closely connected social relations in the legal form of the contract between the working people and the enterprise or

several enterprises as an expression of the identity of interests developing. The AGB's rulings on labor law contracts shows in a special way the uniform thrust of labor law.

The AGB marks a new phase in the development of labor law. It at the same time creates favorable conditions for an implementation of labor law that conforms to the principles of socialist legality in all public domains and on all levels where the law applies while concretely settling the identity of personal, industrial and public interests.⁷

The new quality of the AGB comes from its scientific analysis of the status and developmental trend of the socialist society in the GDR in conformity with its objective inevitabilities, especially with respect to labor relations. Account is taken in particular of the rapid development of the productive forces and of scientific-technical progress; the development of the socialist production relations accommodating the development of the productive forces and the further molding of the characteristic criteria of labor in socialism; the high level of socialist democracy and its being perfected in all domains of public life, especially in the labor field, and the specific forms resulting therefrom in the management of labor relations and the working people's participation in them; and the present level of the exercise of responsibility by the working people in the industrial collectives, their labor morale and labor discipline.

That is the reason why the AGB can motivate and orient toward action all who are involved in labor law relations and has thus to be used as an important legal device for solving industrial tasks.

This also provides the implementation of law with favorable conditions. The more precisely public relations are reflected in the law and an influence is brought to bear on further developing them by legal means, that is to say, the more accurately tasks are formulated and ways for solving them are shown through entitlement and obligation, the better we will succeed in making those to whom the regulations are addressed willing to assume, or abide by, the rights and duties postulated, with circumspection and initiative. The AGB not only promotes the recognition of the rights and duties, it also facilitates and stimulates initiative-rich readiness for a responsible assumption of them.

It is a task of all involved in the implementation of the labor law to make use of the extensive possibilities of the law in the interest of its legal political concerns. This starts with concretizing the labor law by industrial regulations, where the labor regulations to be created or newly organized on the basis of the law are of special importance. It includes all forms, set down in terms of labor law, in the management and organization of labor, all those that take care of the working people's claims arising therewith, and mainly the disciplined fulfillment of labor tasks. Along with that it also applies to the supervision over the observance of the labor law, which is gaining increasing importance, and to the activities of the social and state organs in deciding labor litigation cases.

The plenary session of the GDR Supreme Court in March 1979 dealt with the application of the AGB in jurisdiction.⁸ There the point was made that the consistent enforcement of all AGB regulations and its use as management device are providing quality and efficiency improvements. Pointing to the experiences in the enterprises and combines, the remark was offered, especially with reference to chapters 2 and 4 in the AGB, that wherever an active and expert participation in labor management and planning was assured and the scientific-technical progress was accelerated, where working hours were fully used and where discipline was observed in operations, labor efficiency as a whole could be positively affected.

In bringing socialist labor law to bear on improving our economic efficiency, it seems to us, special importance attaches to socialist labor discipline in its unity between entitlement and obligation, between objective necessity, subjective possibility and active conduct, together with scientific labor organization. We regard as essential factors in labor intensification and in affecting the efficiency and quality of labor this socialist labor discipline, the realization of the objectively given industrial possibilities to work responsibly and disciplined, the subjective capacity and socially appropriate conduct of the individual to work as best he can within his collective, and the stimulation of that willingness by labor law, moral and other means all the way to the application of sanction mechanisms provided for by the law in cases of criminal violations of labor obligations. Labor discipline as the assumption of labor law responsibility is as much a "form of management relations" as is discipline all-around.⁹ It must constantly be perfected, insured to an increasing extent by each enterprise chief and all his executive associates, based on the industrial and labor collectives, and brought to realization by every working person. That is the only way for further extending the unity of economic and social policy.

Socialist labor discipline as the premise for effective operations is at the same time both the result and condition for deepening socialist democracy and for developing both personality and collectivity. This makes high demands on every working person and on the work collective, can have no permanent success without initiative and demands of managers on every level to exercise the possibilities for their development, control and enforcement the law provides.

From the nature and importance of labor discipline also follows the demand made on science to support by its specific means the implementation of labor law on behalf of reinforcing discipline, order, safety and legality. The following questions occur to us in this connection which have to be rendered more precise scientifically and more closely examined:

(1) The general need for improving the effectiveness of socialist law, including labor law, can be met only if it is known how and to what extent labor law--for instance, all the norms pertaining to labor discipline--at present affects what the law calls for, and how the given regulations work together with other factors of social development. Only by analyzing what we now have can we get ideas about what will be necessary and possible in the future.

(2) Which direct management activities are necessary and possible for extending the extensive eligibilities the working people have, for instance in the socio-political field, also to their social activities, mainly in the field of labor? The realization that nothing is automatic here is correct, but that is not sufficient for obtaining what is socially desired to the extent possible. Requirements for all management areas have to be formulated that would help obtain this goal on a legal basis.

(3) How do the diverse and various legal and nonlegal management devices affect the conscious realization of the unity between entitlement and obligation, and how can awareness and appropriate conduct be effectively influenced? However nice a complete catalog of rights and duties may be, that by itself does not as yet cause any changes. We agree with V. G. Afasnasyev who has emphasized that "creating socialist discipline relations must not be reduced to introducing any kind of collection of instructions and regulations that would regulate human conduct."¹⁰

(4) It is necessary to explore more accurately, from the current state of development and knowledge, the interactions between labor law responsibility and labor discipline, between democracy in the field of labor and labor discipline and between competition and the fulfillment of labor obligations, and between labor discipline and collective or personality development, in order to derive conclusions for major tasking areas in the implementation of labor law, law propaganda activity and, anticipatorily, in terms of legislation.

(5) What are the causes and facilitating conditions for violations of labor discipline, how can labor law mechanisms assist in their elimination, and to what extent are labor law forms of accountability used on behalf of instilling responsible conduct in the working people? Where, in turn, lie the causes for the high level of order, discipline and legality in plan fulfillment attained in exemplary enterprises and domains, and what of that can be carried over and generalized?

All we could do here was using but one legal institution--though a very important one--to make clear by way of example what tasks labor legislation will have to tackle in the future. Now and in years to come--proceeding from the fundamental tasks of political science and jurisprudence, of which this discipline is a part--it must address new and more advanced problem areas in order thereby to take care of its contribution to the implementation of labor law.

The preparation of the first textbook on socialist labor law in the GDR will be the most important labor legislation project up to 1980. In this textbook, the theoretical knowledge of GDR labor legislation in its entirety is to be presented, including the experiences of the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries. That holds true for labor law as a whole and for its various parts. Thereby the premise is to be laid for understanding the nature and function of labor law throughout the continued shaping of the developed socialist

society. What must be made particularly clear is the share labor law has in the fulfillment of the main task and in concretely establishing and providing for the identity of interests between the individual, the enterprise and all of society. In all sections it has to be brought out how and to what extent labor law contributes to it from the point of view of the unity of economic and social policy, that is to say, contributes to enhancing the efficiency of social labor, implementing social security as an element of our social policy, deepening socialist democracy in the labor field, and perfecting socialist collective relations and forming socialist personalities.

The nature and function of labor law have to be shown to reflect the unity of politics, economics and law. For that reason it is necessary to analyze the material determinants of labor law based on the content of the social relations it regulates. In this, special importance attaches to the character of labor in socialism as an essential determinant of labor law. Labor has to be characterized as a social manifestation appearing in the unity between the socioeconomic nature of labor (its social form), the content of labor or labor activity, and the form of cooperation, and here it must be brought out clearly how the elements in the character of labor significantly determine all of labor law in legislation and law administration and what the repercussions of labor law may be for the development of the typical criteria of labor within the labor relations of the workers and employees in socialism.

The textbook must bring out how general insights in the theory of state and law are reflected in the branch discipline of labor law. That applies above all to the nature, functions, tasks, subject matters and working of socialist law as well as of the principles of legislation and law administration and the development of socialist legal consciousness. In this way the textbook itself will make a contribution to the theory of state and law.

When the insights of labor legislation are presented, the results of other scientific labor disciplines, mainly scientific labor organization and labor economy, have to be included. With it, the interrelationships among labor law, labor legislation and those disciplines have to be explained. The results of other disciplines in jurisprudence likewise have to be analyzed so as to include the relations between labor law and other branches of law. That concerns especially constitutional law, administrative law, economic law, LPG law, civil law, inventor's, copyright and innovator law, finance law and criminal law.

All the parts of the GDR labor law have to be presented on theoretical grounds. By means of its norms and institutes it has to be shown how theoretical insights crystallize in legislation and law administration and are to be applied in their own terms. By analyzing the practice of combines and enterprises and the management activity of state organs and economic management organs, and based on jurisdiction, the theoretical insights into the nature and substance of the various labor law institutes have to be deepened in order to contribute to a more effective use of them in practice.

After the labor legislation of our republic was involved in producing the new AGB and in popularizing it, it now meets its second great fitness test in the completion of the textbook. By their assuming the responsibilities for the various chapters, all the academic chairs and departments working in this field in our republic are involved in it. Thus the textbook project, as can already be seen, will lead to enhanced theoretical work and debate. Important is that the theoretical grounding of the textbook occurs through the broadest possible participation in the fulfillment of the practical tasks currently to be solved and by applying the experiences gained thereby. Then, on the one hand, the results will enrich our theory and, on the other, the insights in scientific basic research are tested at once instead of being made available to labor law practice and presented for criticism not until the textbook is published. Through this kind of close cooperation, the thus far successfully applied principle of theoretically ever better substantiating the implementation of labor law and of a further development of labor law theory, relevant to practice, will also become the leitmotiv for the work on the textbook.

FOOTNOTES

1. W. Strasberg, "On the Application of the AGB in Jurisdiction as a Contribution to Economic and Social Policy," NEUE JUSTIZ, 1979, p 200; cf. also I. Noack, "The AGB Is Being Implemented Responsibly," ARBEIT UND ARBEITSRECHT, 1979, pp 221 f.
2. That is also shown, among other things, by the contribution legislation makes to jurisprudence, jurisdiction, the writing of textbooks and basic research. Cf., among others, G. Schuessler, "Political Science and Jurisprudence in Support of Socialist Government," STAAT UND RECHT, 1978, p 661; G. Bley and K. F. Gruel, "Experiences and Lessons of the Scientists' Participation in Legislation," Ibid., 1978, p 885; L. Lotze, "The Functions of Socialist Law," Ibid., 1978, p 442.
3. Cf. F. Kunz and G. Leifert, "Socialist Labor Relations and Labor Law Principles in the GDR," ZUR ENTWICKLUNG DES SOZIALISTISCHEN ARBEITSRECHTS, AKTUELLE BEITRAEGE DER STAATS- UND RECHTSWISSENSCHAFT, No 126, Potsdam-Babelsberg, 1975, p 13; J. Pawelzig and W. Thiel, "Some Thoughts on Labor Relations as a Subject of Labor Law," STAAT UND RECHT, 1977, pp 113 ff.
4. Cf. from the USSR viewpoint: S. A. Ivanov, R. S. Lifshitz and Y. P. Orlovskiy, "Soviet Labor Law--Questions of Theory" (in Russian), Moscow, 1978; from the GDR viewpoint: W. Thiel, "The Basic Tasks of Socialist Labor Law--A Substantive Criterion for the Law Education for the Working People," WISSENSCHAFTLICHE ZEITSCHRIFT DER HUMBOLDT UNIVERSITAET ZU BERLIN, GESELLSCHAFTS- UND SPRACHWISSENSCHAFTLICHE REIHE, 1978, p 81.
5. Cf. "Approaching the 30th Anniversary of the GDR--From the Concluding Speech of Comrade Erich Honecker," "10. Tagung des ZK der SED" (Tenth SED Central Committee Session), Berlin, 1979, p 190.

6. We agree with Luge and Mand that socialist law works in interaction with all links of the political system of socialism and also agree with the handles one is looking for to provide law with specific functional mechanisms (cf. C. Luge and R. Mand, "The Political System of Socialism, Law, Democracy, Social Organizations," STAAT UND RECHT, 1979, pp 234 ff). A problem to us, however, seems the thesis that law is (exclusively) determined by the inevitabilities, principles and tasks of the political system (cf. *ibid.*, p 235). It rather seems to us that law is also determined by the inevitabilities of the production relations. Granted that this is an influence that comes from the socialist state, yet special attention at least has to be paid to it.
7. Cf., in general, F. Kunz and G. Schuessler, "The New AGB--Important Device for Shaping the Developed Socialist Society," STAAT UND RECHT, 1977, p 229, and in particular the contributions on the various aspects of the code in STAAT UND RECHT, 1978, No 4.
8. Cf. W. Strasberg, *op. cit.*
9. V. G. Afanasyev, "Der Mensch in der Leitung der Gesellschaft" (Man in the Management of Society), Berlin, 1979, p 249.
10. *Ibid.*

5885

CSO: 2300

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

BRIEFS

GDR WRITER, HUSBAND REMAINING IN FRG--Giessen--GDR writer and journalist Isolde Heyne from Leipzig, together with her husband Wolfgang, a 52-year-old civil engineer, has decided to stay in the Federal Republic. The 48-year-old writer of many children's books and radio plays said today [1 Nov 79] in the Giessen reception center that she and her husband received permission from the GDR authorities for a study visit in Frankfurt. However instead of going to Frankfurt they went to the Giessen emergency reception center and applied for permission to live in the FRG. This permission was granted yesterday [31 Oct 79]. Mrs Heyne, who was a member of the SED and the GDR union of journalists, told DPA that she no longer could stand the conflict of conscience brought about by being asked to snoop on her colleagues and being told what to write. Although she had been told what to write for years, they only now had decided to leave because their hope that something would change had been completely destroyed in the past 3 to 4 years. The last straw was the new penal code which even in the circle of one's colleagues made a free exchange of views quite impossible. [LDO12059
Hamburg DPA in German 1854 GMT 1 Nov 79 LD]

CSO: 2300

COLONEL GENERAL CSEMI ON POLICY, ROLE OF ARMED FORCES

Budapest LOBOGO in Hungarian No 39, 27 Sep 79 pp 3-5

[Interview with Col Gen Karoly Csemi, State Secretary for National Defense by Laszlo Agoston, editor-in-chief of LOBOGO: "Society and National Defense"]

[Text] The building and protection of the fatherland constitute a solid and inseparable unity, in the practice of our society and in the minds of millions of citizens.

On the occasion of Armed Forces Day, this particular and beautiful event of our domestic political life, Laszlo Agoston, editor-in-chief of our paper, spoke with Col Gen Karoly Csemi, State Secretary for National Defense, about topical questions concerning the defense of the country and the life of our army.

[Question] As an introduction, I ask the comrade state secretary to sum up the role played by our country in preserving peace. How does the defense of our country's independence and of our people's freedom relate to the fulfillment of our obligations assumed in the Warsaw Pact?

[Answer] As an independent socialist state, the Hungarian People's Republic, following from the nature of our social system carries out broad activities in the fields of foreign policy, diplomacy, economics, ideology, and culture for the defense of peace, the strengthening of international security, universal and total disarmament, and the creation of a world without war and weapons.

The question for our party and government is how to safeguard in the most effective and successful manner the independence and prosperity of our country, and the freedom and progress of our people.

It is a reality of our age that a sharp struggle is going on between the forces of progress and those of reaction. On one side, the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, the forces of peace, democracy, social progress, and national independence are struggling for the creation of a new and just world. On the other side, the imperialist powers and the forces allied with them are stubbornly clinging to the preservation of their oppressive system

which subjugates other countries; they struggle to maintain, consolidate, and broaden their world political positions.

In such circumstances, it is natural for the Hungarian People's Republic to fight with those forces whose goals are similar to ours; it fights in close alliance with the Soviet Union and the brotherly socialist countries for social progress, peace, and international security.

This struggle of ours must be accompanied by strength, and among other things by effective defensive preparedness; we must bolster our foreign policy efforts with adequate strength.

Why is this necessary? Simply because Kossuth's saying "people negotiate with the strong, command the weak" is true in our time, too.

An important role in the shaping of our national defense policy is played by the fact that imperialism built up on our continent its most powerful aggressive military alliance, NATO, whose member states increase their military budget annually by 8-10 percent--above money depreciation due to inflation--in real value, or 3 percent.

This amount exceeds \$190 billion in 1979. Their soldiers, numbering some 3 million and equipped with the most modern weapon systems, represent a constant danger to the security of the socialist countries and to world peace.

In our age, every country is vulnerable from the ground, the sea, and the air to modern weapon systems, to the very effective means of destruction placed in various points of the globe. All this makes it imperative for our brotherly countries to cooperate closely in the field of defense, as in every other area of social life. Our military collaboration and the combined development and preparation of our armed forces enhance the effectiveness of our defense; at the same time, they also make it possible to achieve important costs savings. Our people's army, in alliance with the Soviet army and the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact member states, is capable of protecting the independence of the Hungarian People's Republic, the freedom of our people, and the air and ground borders of our section of the socialist world system.

The rank-and-file of our people's army performs its task with a feeling of responsibility toward the building and defense of our socialist country. Our soldiers display a firmness worthy of socialist man in the interest of maintaining combat readiness at a high level and ensuring constant preparedness. In the area of basic training branches, good and outstanding results have been achieved for years. The designated staffs and troops of the Hungarian People's Army successfully performed in May of this year the tasks assigned to them in the framework of the Shield 79 international exercise. The work and attitude of our personnel taking part in the maneuver was characterized by high-level political consciousness, organization, and activism. The commanders solved their tasks at the high level of their vocation. In the exercise, officers and soldiers often worked beyond their forces, unselfishly and effectively. The maneuver proved at a high level that our people's army

is the worthy partner of the allied armed forces in the successful carrying out of common tasks. In this manner, our army and soldiers also won the recognition of our comrades-in-arms. At the same time, the exercise also gave visible proof of the great strength of the solidarity and cooperation embodied in the Warsaw Pact.

[Question] In Spring 1976, our National Assembly passed the new national defense law. I ask the comrade state secretary to sum up the main experiences connected with the practical realization of the law.

[Answer] The time elapsed shows that the writing of the law was timely and necessary. Results so far are favorable.

As a result of the execution of the law, preparation for national defense, the activities of state and economic organs, institutes and the armed forces, the entire defense potential of the country constitute a unified system. Citizens can perform their defense obligations, and exercise their rights accordingly. Those who perform their military service and their dependents are gaining the esteem of state and society. Today, the national defense law is already an organic creative part of our legal system, the main provisions of which are known to and successfully carried out by our society.

The success of the law is a many-sided process extending to every area of social life. Thus, during the conversation, I would like to mention only a few of the more important things.

The effectiveness of the direction, organization, and execution of national defense work has increased everywhere. This ensures a favorable basis for increasing combat readiness and mobilization capability. Preparation for military service connected with conscription has been simplified: registration has been discontinued, and instead of multiple drafting, most young people must appear only once before the board, thus a smaller number have to leave work. Young people of military age who are pursuing their studies must only once request service deferment for studies, while earlier they had to repeat it every year. The circle of registration obligations has been reduced, and all these measures have resulted in important time and labor savings--in addition to the military organs--for state and economic organs and, not last, for citizens, too. The economic effect of the new practice is not negligible either.

In addition to those pursuing day-time studies, last-year students of evening, correspondence courses also receive service deferment; thus the participation of these young people in education is ensured and there is no interruption in their studies because of induction.

The state is also taking increasing care of those performing regular military service. If possible, young people with wives and children serve in the garrison closest to their home. By means of greater travel allowances and more frequent leave, we make it possible for them to maintain continuous contact with their families and loved ones. Conscripts with two children are discharged after 12 months of service to help them raise their families.

The rights and advantages prescribed by the national defense law ensure that the young people's temporary separation from civilian life does not create important disadvantages for their families and dependents; by paying family support, our state reassuringly provides for dependents.

Numerous other provisions of the law provide for the widening and protection of the rights of those performing military service; for example, when determining the working wage of discharged young people, the wage increase that has taken place in the meantime must be taken into consideration; young people who start work after discharge must be ensured the same wage as that achieved by their fellow workers employed on a continuous basis in their area of work or workshop. The discharged conscript must be given leave at his place of work according to the rank attained during military service and the title obtained in the socialist competition movement.

In addition, young people performing military service and those who have completed it are given numerous other advantages.

[Question] Close and good relations have developed between the troops of the Hungarian people's army, on one hand, and the population and territorial organs on the other. Our soldiers actively participate in our public life. In the view of the comrade colonel general, in what areas must progress be made so that these relations serve the common cause of national defense even more effectively?

[Answer] A resolution of the Ninth Congress of our party states that in addition to fulfilling their basic mission, our armed forces and armed bodies must in the future also take part in the solution of national economic tasks, and in the ideological, political, and cultural education of youth.

The many-sided care of our party and government and the unselfish labor of our working people ensure the conditions necessary for the development of the armed forces. At the same time, it is a legitimate objective that our soldiers participate in the solution of political, economic, cultural and other tasks. The technical units under the new training system work on the execution of priority large investments, in renovating and building roads and railroads, and in carrying out various projects; in 1978, they performed labor worth 4 billion forints.

In addition to performing their basic mission, the soldiers of our people's army help in the harvesting and transportation tasks of agriculture, and the solving of other urgent and important tasks. Our working people can always count on their soldier sons because they are always present where they are needed. They show outstanding and often heroic valor during natural disasters, saving human lives and material goods.

The value and real benefit of all this is far greater than the financial aspect. Our soldiers gladly accept it, their courage elicits recognition, and with their attitude and work they strengthen their unity with our people.

Many thousands officers, party workers, and KISZ activists constantly perform social work in schools and social organizations, helping the patriotic and defense education that takes place there. Many career soldiers are elected members of local party and council organs, and are active participants in the work of elected bodies.

In answer to that part of the question concerning the areas where progress must be made to further enrich these relations, I can say that, above all, it is important that we further enrich the content of the above-mentioned multifaceted activities, and that we increase the emotive strength of this work. Our task is, by means of our well executed work, to increase the feeling of security of our people, raise its defense preparedness, augment its familiarity with the problem, and raise the patriotic and defense spirit of our youth. We are increasing the political preparedness of our soldiers so that they may perform equally effective work in public life and in the defense of the country. From our part, we are doing everything to achieve this. Sometimes, however, we feel that the efforts of our soldiers could be joined in a greater scale, and that local energies and possibilities could be used more effectively.

[Question] The all-embracing system of the population's defense preparedness has come into being. On the basis of the development of public opinion and the fulfillment of defense obligations, how can the results achieved in the overall social character of national defense be summed up?

[Answer] In the change of public opinion, one of our most important achievements is that the defense of our socialist country has become the most sacred obligation and national cause for our people, and the responsibility felt toward the defense of the fatherland is deeply rooted in every stratum of our society.

This is well demonstrated by the fact that from year to year, young people of military age meet their national defense obligations with discipline and punctuality. They understand and accept the need for military service, conscientiously perform their training and service duties, and loyally hold their ground in tasks which constitute difficult tests.

The vast majority of our reservists meet their defense obligations in refresher training and exercises with great responsibility. We find understanding and support by conscripts' and reservists' parents, family members, work managers, and fellow workers. The dependents of members of the professional personnel, the parents and wives are the devoted, vocation-accepting and helping companions of our commanders who perform an extremely difficult and often self-sacrificing work.

Of particular importance is the preparation for civil defense which involves large masses of the population, and in which several thousand persons throughout the country regularly take part. At the exercises, they prepare themselves to protect life and property, for defense against weapons of mass destruction and natural disasters and for eliminating their consequences. At times of

natural disasters, the civil defense special subunits and the population, together with our soldiers, and at all times imbued with a feeling of responsibility, successfully solve their tasks.

The teaching of knowledge about national defense is aimed at awakening a feeling of responsibility toward the cause of national defense by the entire nation, and represents the beginning of the preparation for national defense. The pedagogs carry out this patriotic national defense education conscientiously and gladly. We, on the part of the Hungarian people's army, find also that we must provide more professional educational material for our teachers and lend greater assistance to their preparation and instructional-educational work.

The work going on in the Hungarian National Defense Association plays an important role in intensifying the sense of responsibility for national defense. The clubs of the association, on the basis of voluntary application, every year train several thousand motor vehicle drivers, signal experts, fliers and model builders, whose knowledge and modern preparedness represent a great value not only for the army and the country, but also for the young person himself.

Our party, state, social and economic organizations carry out their national defense work as an organic part of their daily activities. Without their competent attitude, we could not solve our national defense tasks.

[Question] I ask the comrade colonel general to sum up how our revolutionary military traditions and the memory of our heroes are preserved and fostered in our people's army.

[Answer] The fostering of the memory of our freedom fighting revolutionary forbearers and of our progressive military traditions spring from the nature of our socialist army and are inseparable from its everyday life. We are building this spirit in the educational work carried out among the youth by the schools and organized movements.

These days, we are getting ready to celebrate September 29, the anniversary of the victorious battle of Pakozd in 1848. On that anniversary, the people of our country will greet the members of the armed forces: the soldiers, the guardians of public order and of state borders, the worker guards and those who serve in the units of armed bodies. On this occasion, we in the army remember those patriots who fought unselfishly in the service of the country and who, weapons in hand, protected the people and the fatherland. We draw strength for today's struggles from the heroic example of Hunyadi's soldiers, the serfs of Dozsa, the foot soldiers of Kossuth, the red soldiers of the Soviet Republic, and the Hungarian partisans and resistance fighters of the struggle against fascism.

Together with our entire people, we, the members of the armed forces, are also proud of the progressive periods of our national past, acknowledge as our own, preserve, and foster its glorious spirit which permeates our entire

army. We are the successors of the cause of our freedom-fighter forbearers, and therefore, our everyday educational work going on in the army is naturally accompanied by the fostering of patriotic and internationalist traditions.

The commanders, political workers, party and KISZ organizations educate our soldiers to respect the examples given by their glorious forbearers, and to act and stand in a manner worthy of them. Familiarization with the progressive revolutionary traditions has received and receives an important place in the educational work system taking place among the personnel of the Hungarian People's Army. The 2 years of military service give us an opportunity to deepen their knowledge and feelings, and to encourage them to take an exemplary stand in their own tasks with the examples of our glorious memories.

The important mission of the Zrínyi Military Publishing House is to acquaint readers with our revolutionary military traditions and to publish the man-forming lessons of historical events. Our military press assumes an important role in this. Our people's army is the initiator of many films which serve to foster our progressive historical memories and to make them public property.

The Institute and Museum of Military History fills an important role in revealing, working up, and publishing our historical memories. The members of the collective employed there--military historians and experts--are working for decades with great talent to make our progressive military traditions accessible to the entire youth, but particularly young soldiers. In this endeavor, their publications have reached hundreds of thousands, and their high level exhibits are visited from year to year by throngs of older and young people.

An indispensable role is played in the fostering of these traditions by the national press--among them LOBOGO [Banner]--the county papers, radio, and television. Their work renders a good service to the educational work going on in the army, and within this to the fostering of our freedom-fighting and revolutionary traditions.

[Question] The comrade colonel general has served in the military service since the formation of the new Hungarian army. On the basis of the event-filled three and a half decades, what personal experiences do you recall in connection with the development of our people's army?

[Answer] Today, I still remember vividly when, in the first days of 1945, partisans, prisoners of war, resistance fighters, patriots of thousands of young workers and peasants, soldiers who fought in the old army volunteered to serve in the new Hungarian democratic army for the armed struggle against fascism. We took arms for a free, independent and democratic Hungary, cold and hungry in the strict sense of the word, but filled with the feeling of responsibility toward the cause of the people.

The equipment of our army consisted of drum-magazine machine pistols, long rifles, swords, horse-drawn guns and mortars, and worn-out World War II piston-engine airplanes. Its combat capability was ensured primarily by the soldiers' love of their country, their enthusiasm and their pledge given to the cause of the working people.

The Hungarian People's Army developed together with our free socialist country. Within barely three decades—also overcoming the destructive effect of the counterrevolution—our people's army rose to the level of a modern armed force. Traditional branches of service underwent a revolutionary transformation. The former infantrymen became armored riflemen, the horse-drawn artillery turned into artillery and rocket troops with self-propelled guns, capable of dealing a mighty blow. The former piston-engine planes have been replaced by jet fighter planes flying at speeds faster than that of sound, and the former visual air observation posts have been succeeded by locator systems reliably observing and controlling the country's entire airspace. In the course of this development, new kinds of armed forces, types of weapons, and specialized troops came into being.

To the personal question addressed to me, I can answer that the strength of our army lies in the party and the dedicated service of the people's cause, in the fact that it performs its mission closely joined to the people, together with our entire society.

In the three decades of development of the Hungarian People's Army, the constant and devoted solicitude of our party and government was of decisive importance so that the leading role of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party asserts itself in every area of life and that we educate our soldiers on the basis of our revolutionary ideas.

Our cooperation with the Soviet army and the armed forces of the brotherly socialist states prominently contributed to the development of our people's army: the historical fact is that we can at all times lean upon our allies, the Soviet Union and the brotherly socialist countries, for the education of our cadres, their being supplied with military technical means, the transfer of experience in the field of military science, in ensuring training, preparedness, and combat readiness, that is in every area of life.

Recalling the past three and a half decades, we can state with confidence that never in the course of history has there been in the lifetime of a generation such radical change and rapid progress as during our lifetime. Like me, tens and tens of thousands have been working since the liberation in various areas of the building and protection of the new society, people who rose from the ranks of workers and peasants to middle and high levels of political, economic, social and military life together with the successive victories of our people and the prosperity of our socialist country. Their road was closely joined with the development of the given area, with the everyday struggle fought there, with the struggle they waged for the better and the more beautiful.

Looking back at the past decades, at the path of life and those who started with me, I declare with deep conviction that it was worth working and living for these splendid creations. The further development of the results achieved in the area of the building and defense of socialism provides the meaning for the life and work of our generation and of the generations which will follow us.

[Agoston] Thank you for the interview.

2153

CS0: 2500

GERMAN, ZIONIST CIRCLES, TRAITORS SLANDERING POLAND

Warsaw ZA WOLNOSC I LUD in Polish No 41, 13 Oct 79 pp 5, 7

[Article by Edmund Orkiszewski: "Against Insults to the Polish Nation"]

[Text] For years, a slanderous anti-Polish campaign has been conducted in the United States. And it is no accident that it is intensified when world public interest in Poland increases. It was thus during the visit of Edward Gierek, first secretary of the central committee, PZPR, in the United States, and during the announcements of the Polish peace initiatives. The particularly high increase in the so-called "Polish jokes" and the intensification of the gross campaign of ridicule and slanderous insinuations directed against the Polish people are attributed to the deceitful actions of neofascist circles in the FRG, aimed at cleansing of guilt and absolving of responsibility the Nazi war criminals and the genocidal power structure in the Third Reich. Because the Nazis established many of their extermination camps on occupied Polish territory, an attempt is being made to make the Poles co-participants in the crimes committed inside the barbed-wired camps. No longer anonymous authors, as in past years, but the powerful mass media, in their television and radio programs, films, books and comic strips, portray the stereotype of the Pole as stupid, dirty, and lazy and criminal.

The instigators of the anti-Polish campaign are the Zionist and German circles in the United States, who represent the chauvinistic and reactionary financial circles, the publishing houses, press, radio, television and film producers.

Of thousands of examples, let us give just a few. In 1960, a book appeared in New York, in which the author, S. Gryzel, claims that the Poles, Ukrainians, Hungarians and Romanians surpassed the Nazis in brutality, in murdering Jews. Similar tendencies appear in L. Uris's books--"Mila 18" and "QB VII," E. Wiesel's book, "Forget in Rage," and J. Kosinski's, "The Painted Bird." Kosinski describes the Poles as "cruel and backward--a bestial race who feel catholicism by animal instinct rather than by reasoned conviction."

One A. Donat, author of "Holocaust Kingdom," slanders the Poles. Before the war, A. Donat's name was Michael Berg. In Warsaw he was the publisher of a gutter newspaper called THE LATEST NEWS. During the war, the Poles saved his son, Wlodzimierz, from extermination while he was busy making huge profits, which could only be done by collaborating with the Nazis. To the list of authors of anti-Polish libels, we can add Langfuss, Grynberg, Kuchler-Silberman and scores of others.

As early as the sixties, when Israel began its "flirtation" with the FRG, from whom the Jewish state received enormous war reparations, the portion of the American press controlled by Zionist circles, began its attack, gradually transferring the blame for the extermination of Jews onto the Polish people. Prof A. Wytrwal, in his book, "Endurance, Polish Americans," published in Detroit in 1977, assembled many facts of Zionist slander against Poles. He states that in the periodical of American Jews, NATIONAL JEWISH MONTHLY, S. du Broff wrote in 1969 that anti-Semitism was an integral part of Polish life, accepted, sanctioned and encouraged by the church and state. E. Grosman, in TIME magazine in 1972, wrote that Polish Catholics, under the emblems of their parishes, zealously helped the Nazis in exterminating the Jewish population in Poland. Professor Wytrwal provides an extensive review of Jewish utterances in newspapers, publications, films and television. Radio and television stations specialize in sickening attacks on our people. Particularly the Columbia Broadcasting System, which produced vicious, anti-Polish skits in "The Carol Burnett Show," the American Broadcasting Company, producer of the film based on Uris's book, "QB VII," and the "David Susskind" and "Dick Cavett" shows. The films, "Holocaust" and "The End," containing anti-Polish accents, shown in recent months on the screen and television, have a long list of predecessors. They are not a new phenomenon, but are a further continuation of attacks on the good name of the Poles.

These attacks continue. Last year they were strengthened during the intensified discussion regarding discontinuance of the pursuit of war criminals in the FRG and at the time of the election of a Polish cardinal to the papal throne. There was a rash of "jokes," cartoons, and offensive utterances. At the forefront are such newspapers as the JERUSALEM POST and the THE JEWISH WEEK - AMERICAN EXAMINER. Traitors have joined in the action--those who left Poland illegally or, who after leaving the country on a valid passport refused to return so as to then be able to defame their fatherland from the United States or the FRG.

For a long time the Polish Americans did not react to the insipid and uncouth remarks advertised as "Polish jokes" in anonymous pamphlets, nightclub acts and television programs. It was felt that any discussion of these excesses was beneath the dignity of the Polish ethnic group.

But two films, "Holocaust" and "The End" were the proverbial straw that broke the camel's back. They provoked such outrage that from an initially apathetic defense, our emigration moved to counteraction. Large masses of the pre-World War II emigration and most of the postwar emigration, which

heretofore had generally remained aloof from political activity, are now counteracting the excursions of vulgarity by those who are lacking the most elementary traits of culture.

I will add at once that a great deal of credit for this belongs to the former soldiers of the Polish Armed Forces in the West. In Great Britain they protested to the directors of BBC against the defamation of Poles in the "Holocaust" film. Thanks to their intervention, British viewers did not see the scenes that slandered us, the scenes in which Jews were gunned down by persons in uniforms vividly recalling Polish military uniforms. The president of the Polish Combatants Association in Australia, K. Weyman, in the name of the former comrades-in-arms, sharply protested the showing of the anti-Polish libels. Other Polish organizations joined in the protest and as a result, certain scenes were deleted by the directors of Australian television. Similar interventions of veterans and civic organizations prompted the deletion of anti-Polish sequences of the film in Denmark, Holland, the FRG and Belgium. But the voices of protest did not prevent the showing of the full segments of "Holocaust" in the United States, where it was to the interest of the television company's owners to show soldiers in uniforms similar to Polish uniforms, executing Jews. The emphatic protests of many social organizations, with the Polish American Congress in the lead, did not help.

It should be noted that representatives of other nationalities, including Jews, came to the assistance of Polish Americans. Letters of protest or correction appeared in the world press. For example, L. Fitz-Gibbon in the columns of the London TIMES, A. Berr, president of the National Holocaust Committee, Dr N. Goldman, honorary president of the World Jewish Congress, and in Canada, judges and attorneys of Jewish origin.

The Poles in America and Canada decisively and unanimously reacted (and are still reacting) to the film "The End." The Polish-American Guardian Society filed suit to block showing of the film and demanded \$100 million for willful, intentional and malicious defamation of the Polish ethnic group.

The Polish American Congress and its state division in Detroit appealed to the public to boycott the film. In Detroit, the Sentinel Committee [in English] was formed (freely translated: a stand-on-guard, or watch, committee) with Jeanette Szulec at its head. The committee sent almost a thousand letters to representatives of the mass media and merchants, demanding that the anti-Polish campaign be brought to a halt. The Wisconsin division of the Polish American Congress sent a petition to the state attorney general demanding that advertisements of "The End" carry a warning that the film is offensive to the Polish ethnic group. The petition was rejected. The president of the Congress, Aloysius Mazewski, protested to the film's producers, United Artists Corporation, called a press conference and organized an attorneys' committee to discuss the legal aspects of action against the authors of the anti-Polish campaign.

The Polish-American press, irrespective of its representative leanings or the location of its editorial offices, has joined in the counteraction. The press reveals the source of the defamation and the names of the authors, writes openly about the zionist instigators, appeals for submission of evidence against the stores that sell the publications and objects which are offensive to Poles, calls for film boycotts, and boycotts against the firms and bookshops which participate in the dissemination of the slander. Several congressmen of Polish descent have joined in the counteraction. Congressman J. Fary came forward in the House of Representatives, denouncing the sick humor of the film "The End." D. Rostenkowski said in an interview with the POLISH DAILY ZGODA in the United States: "For years, actually all my life, I have patiently put up with these 'Polish jokes.' My patience has come to an end. I can no longer tolerate this ethnic slander."

The strong counteraction on the part of the Poles began quite recently, hence the results are not yet commensurate with the magnitude of the problem and the potential of the Polish Americans to deal with it. Nevertheless the Polish ethnic group in the United States has scored some successes. I have already mentioned some, but it is worthwhile to cite some other examples.

In several U.S. cities, in response to an appeal of the Polish American press and radio, the film "The End" was successfully boycotted. An employee of the Ford factory in Detroit, Szewczyk, filed suit against the company for failing to protect him from the jibes directed at him on company premises because of his Polish descent. Through the efforts of the Polish American Council in Philadelphia, with the participation of the Sons of Italy and the American Jewish Union, the director of the human relations commission in that city is conducting hearings on which further action against manufacturers and sellers of articles ridiculing and degrading ethnic groups will be based. On the motion of D. Okoniewski in Buffalo, the local human relations commission resolved to examine the problem of anti-Polish activity. During the visit of Pope John Paul II in Poland, several theaters in Philadelphia again began to show "The End." A local Polish-American organization organized a boycott of one of the theaters. A television crew arrived, the press descri'ed the action of the demonstrators and passersby congratulated the picketers. Unfortunately, there was no television report because the film "broke" and the press did not write favorably about the demonstration in all instances. However, a success was achieved because for the first time local Polish-American organizations demonstrated en masse against the defamatory film. Some cities can also be named in which anti-Polish books were removed from bookshops.

The greatest achievement thus far, it seems, is that representatives of other ethnic groups, including Jewish, have joined in the Polish-American counteraction. And--what is also very important--the consolidation of the Polish-Americans. It is anticipated that the counteraction will gather momentum and will be even more effective. It is gaining the support of more and more American social circles and larger numbers of allies who are beginning to understand that insults to the dignity of any people cannot be tolerated.

I have presented here only one group, but a very powerful and influential one, the zionist, which inspires and implements the anti-Polish campaign. But of course there is still another: the German chauvinists of various ilk, those from the ultra rightwing German organizations in the United States as well as those in the FRG. They are actively participating in the anti-Polish campaign through publications which whitewash the Nazi criminals and portray the victims as the perpetrators. But this is too large a subject to discuss in the same article and should be deal with separately.

9295

CSO: 2600

EVENTS IN ASIAN 'ARC OF INSTABILITY' OVERVIEWED

Gdansk GLOS WYBRZEZA in Polish 10 Sep 79 p 5

[Article by Wojciech Bohdanowicz]

Take a look at Turkey--a member country of the Atlantic Pact, which joins Europe with Asia and which for many months now has been literally simmering. After religious disturbances it was necessary to proclaim a state of emergency, and as a result of investigations over 800 persons were hauled before the courts. Such a gigantic trial indicates that something is not right in the entire country. After all, the Turks, bothered with economic troubles and the emergence of a renaissance of increasingly militant Islam, admit as much themselves.

The Atlantic allies extend Turkey loans, but money itself will not take care of everything, and it must be paid for with greater involvement in NATO affairs. After the loss of its bases and listening posts in Iran, the Americans wanted to shift part of the equipment to Turkey, but the Turkish government did not display overwhelming enthusiasm in this matter. On the contrary, it issued a declaration calling for the development of good-neighbor cooperation. However, foreign policy is not the number one problem in Turkey now. The chief problem is the domestic situation, with its social and religious unrest.

To the south and east of Turkey, in Iraq, there was a recent change in the head of state. Almost simultaneously it was announced in Baghdad that a plot had been uncovered, in which people often seen on the front pages of the newspapers were involved. The situation in Iraq is interpreted in differing ways by developments in that country. In the opinion of the Egyptian press agency, the conspirators had ties with Damascus and wanted to hasten an Iraqi-Syrian union. According to other theories the conspiring politicians were enemies of that union. Whether one or the other, there was more speculation than fact in the commentaries.

In Iran, neighboring Iraq to the east, the Islamic revolution continues. Several months have passed since the departure of the Shah and the proclamation of a republic, but that is only the start of the transformation. There

is a government in Iran, there is a premier, but first of all there is the Ayatollah Khomeyni--the actual head of state and, for the past several days, also the commander-in-chief of the Iranian armed forces. What is presently occurring in Iran is viewed as a general and decisive showdown with the opposition. This does not only concern adherents of a secular conception of the state, but also the national minorities demanding autonomy or even independence. The struggle with the Kurds has broken out for that very reason.

On the same geographical plane as Iran, but further east, lies Afghanistan which is also going through a revolution, however, this time a secular one. The new authorities are having serious problems with the Muslim opposition and attempts at intervention from the outside. The Afghan counterrevolution is not only militant Islam, but is also an attempt by the Right to return to the old customs and the past socioeconomic structure. China is closely interested in Afghanistan, because for Beijing Afghan cooperation with the Soviet Union is salt in the eye. The position of Washington is similar in this matter, except that Americans are interested not only in Afghanistan, but in the entire region.

Thus, from Turkey to Afghanistan the situation is indeed unstable. Several phenomena appear here--the renaissance of Islam and the conflict between the Koran and modernity; attempts to catch up with the twentieth century while looking backward at the same time. Both integrating and very powerful centrifugal tendencies and goals emerge there. And not everyone looks at this indifferently.

An Asiatic country about which considerable has been spoken and written recently is India, which in past weeks has been rocked with a government crisis. There were two attempts to break out of the impasse, and on the second occasion they even succeeded in forming a new cabinet. But after less than a month Premier Charan Singh had to resign. Now, in politically divided India preparations for new elections are underway, and talk on the possibility of returning Indira Gandhi to power persists. Besides its domestic troubles, India also has certain problems in foreign affairs. Information leaks out about armed clashes on the border with Pakistan, which is a symptom of a general worsening of relations along the Delhi-Islamabad line. Among other things, this involves the fact that Pakistan is conducting nuclear research, which might be in preparation for production of nuclear weapons--and to that the Indians cannot be indifferent.

Moving further to the East, India borders on China, and China can be a very aggressive neighbor. At the outset of this year China attacked Vietnam, and currently Peking is trying to interfere in the affairs of Southeast Asia. This obviously concerns the attainment of its own, Chinese sphere of influence, of subordinating Hanoi, Vientiane, and Phnom Penh to itself. As regards Vietnamese-Chinese relations, they have not changed much--they are still bad. True, representatives of both states meet at the conference table, but--thanks to Peking--the negotiations have not yielded any concrete results. Because of such a situation, there is fear in many countries of

Southeast Asia that this may lead to a new conflict, that China could again attack Vietnam.

The result of these fears is the possibility of a new military pact being formed in Southeast Asia by the militarizing ASEAN--the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, embracing the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, and Thailand. Thus far these states have avoided military cooperation, but recently talk of such a possibility has become increasingly louder. The militarization of ASEAN would fill the vacuum existing since the liquidation of the SEATO military pact, which, one can say, died of old age. In such a brief review of the situation in Asia as this, with such a selection of facts, the impression is conveyed that each country poses a threat for a new conflict. However, this is not how it is. Despite the controversies, a dialogue is proceeding in Asia; and despite the problems on a macro scale, life is normal there.

9175

CSO: 2600

APPEARANCE OF SEVERAL NEW SAMIZDAT JOURNALS NOTED

London DZIENNIK POLSKI in Polish 16 Oct 79 pp 1, 4

[Article by (t.)]

[Text] The blossoming of an independent samizdat press in Poland is not an ordinary historical phenomenon. Despite constant political repressions, this press is developing ever more extensively and the individual publications which appear not only in the capital, but also in other points in the country, are assuming clearly different specializations and characters.

The newest publication is a journal independently edited by the secondary school youth milieu and titled UCZEN POLSKI. The first issue appeared in June 1979. The third issue was to appear before the vacation period. The first issue includes a general declaration by the young editorial board and features the first article of a permanent series which critically discusses the textbooks the students are forced to use. It also includes the text of a speech delivered by the Holy Father to the youth at the Church of St. Anne in Warsaw, including portions which the censors did not allow to be printed in the press.

UCZEN POLSKI informs us about the hitherto unknown text of the oath which the eighth grade youth is forced to take before finishing that school year. This text was dictated into the notebooks of students, who were ordered to memorize it. After the words by which they swear loyalty to the fatherland comes the following oath: "to serve the idea of socialism under the leadership of the PZPR." The editorial board of UCZEN protests against the youth's being forced to make such declarations.

In June the first issue of BIULETYN DOLNOSLASKI, which is published in Wroclaw, appeared. This is a journal of the "Wroclaw Self-Defense Social Club." This Club has set for itself the task of implementing in its own region the general purposes which KSS-"KOR" [Social Self-Defense Committee "KOR"] serves on a country-wide scale. In its declaration the Wroclaw Club states that it will struggle against political, religious, and racial repressions, and also against violations of the rule of law. It will render assistance to all who are persecuted. In its own geographical area it intends to stand as a guardian of law and civic liberties. The second issue, coming out in July, brings a report of the trip of a large group from Lower Silesia to meet the Pope in Czestochowa and Krakow.

It is worth noting that since June a "Social Self-Defense Club of the Wielkopolska-Kujawy Region" has been in existence in Poznan. It was created by activists of KSS "KOR," the Defense Movement [ROPCO] and the Student Solidarity Committee. This form of regional social organization for the defense of civil rights in one's own region might become an effective means which could be used in the everyday struggle against illegality and violation of civic liberties.

The Defense Movement (the OPINIA group, with Andrzej Czuma at its head) has established its first regional journal, titled KRONIKA LUBELSKA, and in Kalisz it has been publishing the fortnightly WOLNE SLOWO. All these regional journals abide by the same principle of openness as do the central journals, since in each issue they provide the addresses and names of the editors.

The monthly ROLNIK NIEZALEZNY has been appearing since the end of last year. This is a journal of the Farmers' Independent Trade Union and is signed by Janusz Rozek, from the Lublin Province, and Henryk Kosut, from the Radom Province.

It should be emphasized that this is already the third peasant journal. The oldest of these journals is GOSPODARZ, which appears rather regularly (No 18 has already reached the West), it is already in its third year. It is published by the Defense Movement (the OPINIA group), with Piotr Typiak and Bogumil Studzinski as its editors. Also known in the West is the double-issue (July-August) of PLACOWKA, which is published by the Independent Peasant Movement.

One of the independent journals with the largest number of copies in each edition is ROBOTNIK, which comes out in three versions. One is a general version, one is the Szczecin version, and one is the Gdansk version (the so-called ROBOTNIK WYBRZERZA). ROBOTNIK has an extensively developed network of people who cooperate with it. It is, at the same time, combatted with exceptional passion by the security apparatus.

It is with exceptional emotion that we note that the Constitution of 3 May Publishing House (Defense Movement, OPINIA group) has published, in miniature, but legible form, a book by the now deceased Aleksander Bregman, for many years editor-in-chief of DZIENNIK POLSKI, that is titled HITLER'S BEST ALLY. This little book was put out with great care and its great documentary value has gained for it a large readership in the country.

This same publishing house has released onto the market a small poetry anthology, titled ABOUT FREEDOM. It includes poems by Lechon, Baczynski, Krahelska, and Baranczak.

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AMENDED DECREE ON MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL CONSTRUCTION PUBLISHED

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 81, 12 Oct 79 pp 2-6

[Decree No 650/1969 of the State Council of the Romanian Socialist Republic on the Founding, Organisation and Operation of the Ministry of Industrial Construction]

[Text] Decree No 650/1969
on the Founding, Organisation and Operation of the Ministry of Industrial Construction*

The State Council of the Romanian Socialist Republic decrees:

Chapter I
General Provisions

Article 1. The Ministry of Industrial Construction implements the policy of the party and state in the field of the performance of the industrial construction stipulated in the plans for developing the main branches and sub-branches of the national economy.

Article 2. The Ministry of Industrial Construction manages, guides and controls the activity of the centrals, trusts and other units subordinate to it and is responsible, as plan titular, for fulfilling the plan for its entire activity.

Article 3. In its activity the Ministry of Industrial Construction provides for the application of laws, decrees, and decisions of the Council of Ministers.

* Republished on the basis of Article II of State Council Decree No 131 of 2 April 1979, published in BULETINUL OFICIAL AL REPUBLICII SOCIALISTE ROMANIA, Part I, No 38, 9 April 1979.

Decree No 650/1969 was published in BULETINUL OFICIAL, No 108, 8 October 1969 and republished in BULETINUL OFICIAL, No 18, 6 February 1975.

Article 4. The Ministry of Industrial Construction collaborates with the other ministries and central bodies and with the local bodies to perform the duties that devolve upon it.

Chapter II Duties

Article 5. The Ministry of Industrial Construction has the following main duties:

A. It provides for the performance, at a steady rate and with maximum economic efficiency, of the building-assembly work for the production capacities put in its charge, within the framework of the plan of the national economy, for which purpose:

- a) It makes forecasting studies on the proportions, levels and rates of development in prospect and on the furnishing of the material base needed to perform the tasks;
- b) It collaborates with the ministries and the other central bodies on the technical, technological and economic preparation for the investment work that is to be performed by the subordinate units;
- c) It prepares the draft annual and long-term plans, on the basis of its own studies and the proposals of the subordinate units;
- d) After the adoption of the laws for approving the sole national plan for economic and social development of Romania and the state budget, it assigns the economic and financial plan indicators to the subordinate units;
- e) It approves technical and economic studies for assimilating the new products that concern its own activity;
- f) It determines the need for circulating funds for the subordinate units and provides such funds to them, in accordance with the legal norms;
- g) It pursues the fulfillment of the indicators that devolve upon it from the sole national plan for economic and social development of Romania and the state budget, periodically informing the Council of Ministers;
- h) It prepares and implements, in accordance with the law, the income and expense budget for the central administration of the ministry and of the subordinate budgetary units;
- i) It analyzes the periodic balance sheets and reports of the subordinate units and prepares the ones that concern the activity of the whole ministry.

B. It guides and coordinates the subordinate units with regard to:

- a) The rational utilization of the means of production;

b) The continual reduction of the consumption of raw materials and supplies;
c) The raising of the efficiency of the activity through the assimilation of new technologies and the perfecting of existing ones;

d) The providing of a continual rise in the quality of the work;

e) The raising of labor productivity and the reduction of costs;

f) The specialization, cooperation and development of the units.

C. It coordinates and guides the research and design activity in the subordinate units and takes steps to equip them with the necessary technical-material resources. In the subordinate units it keeps track of the results of scientific research and the utilization of them. It concerns itself with the introduction of technical progress into the subordinate units.

D. It gives advice on the technical and economic instructions in design and execution in the field of industrial construction. It participates in the preparation of the programs for introduction of new construction and installation materials.

E. It provides for the preparation of and, as the case may be, approves, with the advice of the Central Institute for Research, Design and Guidance in Construction, the standard designs for constructions and construction and installation elements in the specific character of its activity.

F. It organizes and performs experimental construction and work with a view to using on as wide a scale as possible new materials and technologies and modern methods of scientific management and organization of production and labor.

G. It provides for the fulfillment of the obligations that devolve upon it with regard to the application of international conventions and agreements.

H. In collaboration with the central bodies involved, it coordinates the activity of preparing the systems of management with automatic data processing for the building-assembly units. It coordinates and guides the activity of organization of management, production and labor in the subordinate units. It organizes the activity of preparing, applying and supervising the work standards and quotas for all categories of personnel in its sphere of activity. It organizes the preparation of nationally uniform work standards and quotas for the work for which it is established that it is a preparer.

I. It guides the activity of invention and innovation and concerns itself with the generalization of the most important achievements. It makes proposals on standardization, approves internal standards, and coordinates and controls the activity of metrology in the subordinate units.

J. It organizes the preparation of the documents on the need for raw materials, supplies and equipment for the subordinate units whose balance sheets

are approved by the Council of Ministers, by ministries or by other central bodies and allocates the quantities stipulated in the balance sheets to the subordinate units. It balances the balance sheets for raw materials, supplies and equipment. It prepares the material balance sheets for the products for which it is a coordinator.

K. In its own network of units it organizes the production of equipment, mechanisms and devices for construction. It establishes the need for equipment for its units. It coordinates, guides and controls the rational exploitation of equipment and the proper management of it by the subordinate units.

L. It prepares, in accordance with the law, the import plan for the main raw materials, supplies and equipment, pursuing the fulfillment of it.

M. It organizes the performance of building-assembly studies, projects and work abroad. It prepares the annual and long-term export plan and pursues the fulfillment of it.

N. It exercises, in accordance with the law, the powers concerning prices and rates in its field of activity.

O. It establishes, in accordance with the law, measures concerning labor protection, with a view to the prevention of work accidents and vocational illnesses, for the units subordinate to it. It establishes general measures for continually improving the working and living conditions.

P. In collaboration with the central bodies involved, it provides the unitary guidance of technical and vocational education for construction activity and the personnel needed for the specialized secondary schools and the vocational schools subordinate to it.

R. On the basis of and in order to execute the law, it prepares standards with a technical, planning, financial, labor and pay content. It participates in the preparation of the proposals on the improvement of the system of payment in the execution of construction.

S. It provides for the application of the policy of the party and state in personnel matters, for which purpose:

a) It establishes uniform criteria for selecting, training, improving and promoting the personnel in its sphere of activity and controls the application of them;

b) It establishes the need for personnel in prospect and takes steps to train them, in accordance with the law;

c) It provides for the development of the material base of the school units subordinate to it;

d) It organizes and provides for the improvement of the training of management personnel and of specialists.

T. It prepares drafts of regulatory acts and other acts provided by law that involve its activity. It participates in the preparation of the drafts of regulatory acts on general guidance for the construction branch. It also gives advice on the drafts of regulatory acts with another character, prepared by the other ministries and other central bodies, that involve its sphere of activity.

U. It performs any duties provided by law.

Chapter III Organization and Operation

Article 6. The Ministry of Industrial Construction is managed by the management council, which decides on the general matters concerning the activity of the ministry. The collective leadership of the operational activity of the ministry and the providing of the implementation of the decisions of the management council are achieved through its executive bureau.

The management council of the ministry and its executive bureau are organized and operate in accordance with Decree No 76/1973 on the Management of the Ministries and the Other Central Bodies of the State Administration on the Basis of the Principle of Collective Leadership.

Article 7. The Ministry of Industrial Construction has in its leadership one minister, one minister state secretary, one first deputy minister and four deputy ministers.

The minister state secretary is also the head of the Department of Building-Assembly for the Chemical Industry and Refineries. In addition, one of the deputy ministers also belongs to the leadership of the Department of Building-Assembly for the Chemical Industry and Refineries.

The minister state secretary, the first deputy minister and the deputy ministers are appointed by means of a presidential decree, and their duties are established by the management council of the ministry.

Article 8. The minister represents the ministry in relations with the other domestic bodies and organizations and in international relations.

Article 9. The technical and economic council, a working body associated with the collective leadership bodies of the ministry, is organized and operates, in accordance with Decree No 78/1973, within the Ministry of Industrial Construction.

Article 10. The Ministry of Industrial Construction has the following organizational structure:

- a) The Department of Building-Assembly for the Chemical Industry and Refineries;
- b) The General Directorate for the Plan and Development;

- c) The Directorate for Finances and Prices;
- d) The Technical Directorate;
- e) The Directorate for Mechanization, Industrial Production, Services and Investments;
- f) The Supply Directorate;
- g) The Directorate for Organization, Control, Personnel and Instruction;
- h) The Directorate for the Secretariat and Administration.

The Supply Directorate has a legal personality and operates on the principle of economic and financial self-management.

The organizational structure according to work departments and the maximum number of posts in the apparatus of the ministry are those stipulated in Appendix 1* and Appendix 2,* which are an integral part of the present decree.

Article 11. The Ministry of Industrial Construction has subordinate to it centrals, trusts, enterprises, economic organizations and design and research institutes.

Article 12. The duties of and the standards for operating the units stipulated in articles 10 and 11 are established by the management council of the ministry, in accordance with the legal norms.

Article 13.** The Ministry of Industrial Construction can establish by order of the minister, as needed, units with economic management without a legal personality within the subordinate trusts, enterprises and economic organizations. These units can conclude contracts on the basis of the authorization given by the head of the unit to which they are subordinate.

Chapter IV

The Department of Building-Assembly for the Chemical Industry and Refineries

Article 14. The Department of Building-Assembly for the Chemical Industry and Refineries operates within the Ministry of Industrial Construction.

Article 15. The Department of Building-Assembly for the Chemical Industry and Refineries is responsible for the implementation of the party and state

* The appendices have been communicated to the institutions involved.

**In connection with the application of this article, see the provisions of: Article 72 and Article 73 of Law No 5/1978 on the Organization and Management of the Socialist State Units; Article 8 of Decree No 162/1973 on the Establishment of the Uniform Structural Standards for the Economic Units; and Article 29 of Law No 57/1974 on Payment According to the Quantity and Quality of Labor.

directives and decisions in the field of the building-assembly work put in its charge by means of the sole national plan for economic and social development of Romania.

In fulfilling this duty the Department of Building-Assembly for the Chemical Industry and Refineries organizes and manages the performance of the work of construction, technological assembly, installation and automation, insulation and anticorrosive protection and bears the responsibility for the performance of it on schedule and with suitable quality.

Article 16. The Department of Building-Assembly for the Chemical Industry and Refineries is responsible for the performance of all work for the Ministry of the Chemical Industry stipulated by means of the sole national plan for economic and social development of Romania to be undertaken by the Ministry of Industrial Construction, done both through its own units and through other building-assembly units.

The work that is not done through its own units will be performed by the Department of Building-Assembly for the Chemical Industry and Refineries through the territorial units of the Ministry of Industrial Construction or through other specialized building-assembly units, on a subcontracting basis, it being responsible for the performance of it.

Article 17. Together with the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the Department of Building-Assembly for the Chemical Industry and Refineries is responsible for the entry of the chemical industry's facilities in its charge for execution into operation on the planned dates.

Article 18. The Department of Building-Assembly for the Chemical Industry and Refineries is a plan titular having the indicators listed in the sole national plan for economic and social development of Romania, is a budgetary unit and has a legal personality.

Article 19. The Department of Building-Assembly for the Chemical Industry and Refineries has the following duties:

- a) Together with the Ministry of the Chemical Industry and the design units, it is responsible for the preparation for the investment work for the chemical industry and for the technical solutions adopted for the building-assembly work;
- b) It prepares the draft annual plans for the chemical industry's building-assembly work in its charge for execution and apportions and is responsible for the steady and complete fulfillment of the plan to all indicators in each subordinate unit;
- c) It is responsible for providing the work fronts on the dates stipulated in the work schedules of the units that cooperate to carry out the investments for the chemical industry;

- d) It meets the need for equipment and manpower for steadily performing the work on the sites;
- e) It prepares and supervises the plan for furnishing domestic and imported supplies, equipment and spare parts. It is responsible for furnishing the material base and steadily supplying the subordinate units;
- f) It organizes the control of and is responsible for the quality of the work of construction, assembly, installation and insulation done by the subordinate units;
- g) It manages, guides and controls directly the activity of the units that are subordinate to it. On the platforms of the chemical industry it will organize general contracting units that are responsible for the performance of all work, from the beginning of execution to the entry of the production capacities into operation;
- h) It establishes measures for industrializing the building-assembly work and is responsible for the proper management of supplies, the use of equipment at full capacity, and the rational utilization of manpower on the sites;
- i) It prepares the income and expense budget. It provides the circulating funds and the other funds for the subordinate units.
- j) It provides for the respecting of plan and financial discipline, the administration of funds, the management of resources and the protection of the integrity of public property.

Article 20. In performing its duties the Department of Building-Assembly for the Chemical Industry and Refineries can have direct relations with the ministries and the other central bodies.

Article 21. The Department of Building-Assembly for the Chemical Industry and Refineries is managed by a council of the department and an executive bureau that are organized and operate in accordance with the provisions of Decree No 76/1973 on the Management of the Ministries and the Other Central Bodies of the State Administration on the Basis of the Principle of Collective Leadership.

Article 22. The Department of Building-Assembly for the Chemical Industry and Refineries has directly subordinate to it trusts and enterprises for work of construction, assembly of technological equipment, installation and automation, insulation and anticorrosive protection.

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BRIEFS

DEATH OF PILOT--The Garceac and Zamfirescu families announce the death, in a tragic accident, of their beloved pilot Aurel Garceac. [Excerpts] [Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 27 Oct 79 p 4]

TRAGIC DEATH OF COLONEL--The members of the editorial staff of the newspaper APARAREA PATRIEI express their deep sorrow on the occasion of the death, in a tragic accident, of their distinguished and esteemed colleague Colonel Emil Georgescu. [Excerpts] [Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 22 Oct 79 p 4]

DEATH OF MAJOR GENERAL--The family announces the death, in a tragic accident, of reserve Major General Gheorghe Fotache. [Excerpts] [Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 8 Oct 79 p 4]

DEATH OF ACADEMICIAN--The faculty of drilling wells and exploitation of petroleum and gas deposits of the Institute of Petroleum and Gas in Ploiesti announces the death of the eminent scientist Doctor Professor Docent Grigore Ioachim, corresponding member of the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania. In his position as prorector and department head, Prof Grigore Ioachim made a special contribution to the training of generations of specialists in the oil extraction industry and to the development of Romanian oil science. [Excerpts] [Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 9 Oct 79]

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BRIEFS

FAVORABLE COMMENT ON IRANIAN REVOLUTION--[Editorial Report] PREPOROD, the organ of the Association of Islamic Elders in Bosnia-Hercegovina, (Sarajevo, pages 8-9), publishes in its 1-15 August 1979 edition an article by its editor, Hadzi Husein Djozo, commenting very favorably on Khomeini and the Iranian revolution. Under pictures of Khomeini, captions read: "The words of Khomeini have been stronger than the kind of kings (the Shah) and his powerful army." "What has been Khomeini's magic word or message, what has been its force?..." The article features the comment: "The unity of the Islamic revolution is seen in the very small number of its victims, in addition to other things. This is certainly "the least costly" revolution. No revolution in the world has removed fewer of its opponents than this Islamic revolution in Iran." Subsequent issues through October 1979 of this twice-monthly publication have not mentioned this subject.

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